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- ★ How Popular Can Tuna Become as a Food?
- ★ Survey of the Domestic Tuna Industry



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Might
Need
It..."**

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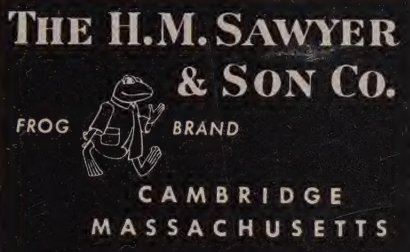
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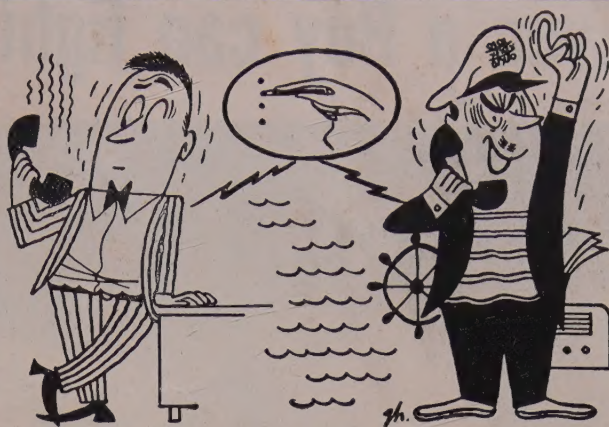
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DOMESTIC BUREAUS

Portland, Oregon; Seattle, Washington; Coos Bay, Oregon; San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Pedro, San Diego, Monterey, California; Aberdeen, Washington; New York City; Boston, Mass.

FOREIGN BUREAUS

Honolulu, T. H.; Anchorage, Alaska; Sydney, Australia; Mexico City; Lima, Peru; Balboa, Canal Zone; Capetown, South Africa; Tokyo; Ensenada, Mexico; Tijuana, Mexico.

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About This Issue . . .

Most space this month is devoted to the "Survey of the Domestic Tuna Industry," which starts on page 16. The Fish and Wildlife Service really went all out on this project.

*

If you don't have time to read all of the above, then you can get the highlights of the survey by reading the Editorial on page 6.

*

The rating of tuna and other fishes as a popular food is more dependent upon price in Japan and other countries than

in America. This viewpoint is worth considering in "How Popular Can Tuna Become," translated by Wilvan G. Van Campen of the Fish and Wildlife Service. Page 12.

*

One of today's puzzling questions to fisheries, "What About Rising Imports?" is answered by O. R. Strackbein on page 10.

*

And on the cover another fisherman is born . . . judging by the way Young America looks longingly at fishing craft in the harbor at San Diego.

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THE FWS SURVEY IS SURVEYED HERE

THE pressing problems which follow are not necessarily in order of importance nor of priority for receiving attention; they are all so closely related that a decision on one usually affects the others. Portions of this editorial have been excerpted from the National Cannery Association Bulletin which carried a chapter from the recent Fish & Wildlife Service "Survey of the domestic tuna industry."

Basic Ills

Many vessels of the fishing fleet are faced with operating unprofitably, ceasing operations, transferring to another type of activity—which is difficult or impossible for most vessels—or transferring to a foreign registry. The share of the market supplied by them has declined with increasing imports and vessels have been forced, at times, to cease fishing for extended periods when their market was oversupplied.

Imports of tuna, whether frozen round, frozen cooked loins, frozen cooked in cans, or canned in oil or brine, are directly competitive with the landings of the domestic fleet. However, diminished access to imports or an increase in their costs would require canners to decrease and limit their markets, would increase their operating costs, and could stimulate transfer of canning operations to foreign countries.

Landings of tuna by the domestic fleet currently are not large enough to supply the needs of domestic canners. Should additional restrictions be placed on imports of frozen round tuna, or frozen cooked tuna loins, to aid the fishing fleet, then unless the domestic catch could be correspondingly increased many canners would be adversely affected. Reports indicate that one-quarter of the San Diego pack during April, 1953, was from Japanese boats.

Imports of tuna canned in oil or in brine eliminate all need for shoreworkers in domestic plants. On the other hand, if further restrictions were placed on imports to aid shoreworkers, then domestic packers would have increased costs, and a lesser share of the market to the extent that domestic catches could not fill the gap.

Consumer Demands

If further restrictions were placed on the imports of frozen cooked tuna in cans—and use of the product is found to be feasible—then canners, in the short view, might consider themselves deprived of an added and possibly more desirable raw material. In the long view, however, it seems that the importation and profitable canning of this product is one of the greatest threats to the domestic canning industry as now constituted . . . because any fruit or vegetable canner, in fact almost any food canner, could complete the processing of frozen cooked tuna in cans as readily as tuna canners.

As consumers evidence a keen and increasing desire for canned tuna, their demands will be met

from domestic or imported production or a combination of both. A fair price is another matter. If the domestic fleet can no longer compete with foreign production and is reduced in size or transferred to foreign registry, and if domestic canners become largely dependent on imports for their raw material, it will not take long for the exporting countries to eliminate the domestic canners by carrying out the canning functions at home. When that occurs, they also can govern the price of canned tuna within certain limits. Consumers as well as the industry may thus have a stake in whether we maintain a domestic tuna industry or become dependent on foreign canned tuna.

The per capita consumption of canned tuna is increasing, which means that the industry, for a time at least, must not only supply the added volume required by population growth but also a greater consumption per person. Even though the tuna industry should solve all its other problems, this matter of increasing its supplies remains important. If the fishing fleets cannot catch the additional raw material required then the tuna industry might miss an opportunity for greater production or lose ground to other more available fish or competing foods.

Helpful Measures

Large expenditures have been made for advertising by the domestic tuna industry, also by importers in certain selected areas of the nation.

Packers have mechanized the canning of tuna to a large degree and are continuing efforts toward mechanization of the butchering and cleaning processes; they also have cooperated with the Food and Drug Administration in developing Federal Standards for tuna.

Distribution costs, including transportation and selling charges, have been held to a minimum. Retailers are handling tuna at relatively reasonable margins—sometimes less than on other comparable foods.

Fishermen have been improving their vessels and gear, as financially able. New communication, navigational, and fishing aids have been added to the fleet.

Among the small craft fishermen there has been a considerable increase in the number of fishery cooperative marketing associations organized in the Pacific Coast states during the last two years, groups seeking to improve their lot. In March, 1953, there were more than 15 fishery cooperative marketing associations controlled by small craft commercial fishermen actively participating in the marketing of tuna or purchasing supplies for operators of craft in the tuna fishery.

The large craft operators have also been active. The American Tunaboat Association, Inc., has organized as a fishery cooperative marketing association. The Fishermen's Cooperative Association of San

(Continued on page 19)

Report from *Washington*

Gleaned from the Nation's Capital by John Harms

TUNA TARIFF.--Whatever chance there was for Congressional action this year to protect the tuna industry from imports through tariffs now is dead, as was predicted here last month.

Congressional leaders tell us that while such protection for the industry is a dead duck now--it is not forgotten. Tuna district representatives plan to force the issue during the second session of the 83rd Congress.

The push on the "must" legislation, especially requests from President Eisenhower, is becoming terrific and bills considered of less importance by congressional leaders will have to wait until next year.

--O--

BIGGEST OBSTACLE.--While the jammed machinery of Congress is a very real obstruction to passage of tuna legislation this session, the biggest obstacle actually is a request by the President to extend the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act "as-is" for one year.

Eisenhower has asked Congress to hold the line on trade legislation in order to give him and the new Administration enough time for study and eventual establishment of a new foreign trade policy. It is now almost certain that Ike will get his desired extension of the Act.

--O--

TARIFF CONTROVERSY.--The big fight in Congress this session centers around a bill by Rep. Simpson (R) Pa., which would extend a portion of the Reciprocal Trade Act for one year, but writes into it many new provisions designed to protect competitive American industries such as tuna.

While the Simpson provisions do not mention tuna or other fish, passage of these proposals would increase chances for consideration and passage of bills to curb competitive fish imports.

Chances would be increased for tuna legislation for this reason:

The Simpson bill would take from the President his present discretionary powers on tariff matters. In short, it would vest all tariff authority in the Tariff Commission.

The Simpson bill also proposes an increase in the membership of the Tariff Commission giving the party in power a majority of one of the Commission. At present, the full commission is a bipartisan six-man organization . . . three Republicans, three Democrats. Adding of one

more member, making a total of seven members, would result in more favorable consideration to petitioners for higher tariffs, especially if the seventh member, who would make the line-up four-to-three in favor of the party in power, was a high-tariff man.

--O--

ODDS AGAINST SIMPSON BILL.--While the Simpson bill would give Eisenhower the one-year extension he wants, it would cut down on his authority to make tariff concessions. The odds are against the Simpson bill at this time because congressional leaders are lining up behind Ike's full request and they are backed by increasing numbers of powerful business organizations.

Opposition against the Simpson bill comes from both political parties and from major agricultural and industrial organizations. Two of the most prominent business groups in the U.S. oppose the bill--officials of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the Committee for Economic Development urged Congress to kill it.

The business groups told Congress that any move at this time to restrict foreign trade would be a major setback to the U.S. and its free-world allies in the cold war against communism. Other witnesses argued at the hearings that to restrict foreign trade would have the effect of convincing our allies that they have no alternative but to ship products to the Iron Curtain countries.

--O--

STATUS OF TUNA BILLS.--Bear in mind that tuna bills introduced at the current session of Congress do not die when this session adjourns for the summer. They hold their positions in the various committees until the second session meets next winter. They do not have to be re-introduced.

Reports on the tuna industry, such as the Tariff Commission report and one put out recently by the Fish & Wildlife Service, also will be held over and form part of the basis for possible legislation next year.

Sources in the Senate Finance Committee tell us that the Committee will not study or discuss the Tariff Commission report until it sees the fate of the Scudder bill (H.R. 93) now in the House Ways and Means Committee.

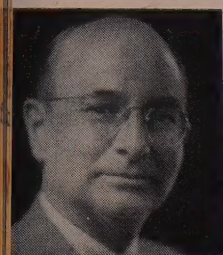
The Senate Finance Committee has furnished the House Committee copies of the Tariff Commission report for its use in considering H.R. 93, which would provide a 5 cents-per-pound tariff on imported fresh or frozen tuna.

--O--

UTT TUNA BILL.--A second bill proposing a duty on fresh and frozen tuna has been introduced in the House by Rep. James B. Utt (R) Calif.

The Utt bill calls for 15 per cent ad valorem duty on imports up to 15 per cent of the annual U.S. consumption of tuna based on an average consumption of the previous three years. Imports over this quantity would be liable to a duty of 30 per cent ad valorem.

This bill, in addition to the Scudder proposal, will be held in congressional committee for possible action next year. (Continued on page 25)



The Publisher's Page . . .



The Year of Change.—Talk about changes coming thick and fast! They certainly have . . . in business, in politics, and in international affairs.

Ike took over from Harry, Georgi replaced old Joe, a new Queen was crowned in England, and nobody knows how many governments have come and gone in France.

The war in Korea has blown hot and cold, and your guess is as good as anybody's what happens next. The only thing that has remained status quo is business, and thank goodness it is staying steady.

Regardless of the developments on the fighting and diplomatic fronts, the Administration plans to maintain its long-term program of building and maintaining strength in this country and among friendly nations. Economists say this will support general business and a fair degree of prosperity for at least another year or two.

Some consumer goods are beginning to appear in over-supply . . . but in most cases this just means trimming costs and applying more sales steam to keep the ball rolling. If you are beginning to feel jittery, or if your business seems to be slipping off, go back and read the previous sentence again; it is the answer to many problems.

Selling the Fisheries Industry.—Food, clothing and shelter have long been considered necessities for the human race. But even necessities are affected by modern sales and merchandising methods.

That's why a big national campaign is needed to sell the merits of tuna and tuna-like fishes.

A publicity release we just received from the canned fruit and vegetable interests shows they know how. They point out, "The average home has 22 cans of food on hand, and there are 800,000,000 cans of food in American homes at any given time, on the basis of the industry's studies."

Pointing to the rapid gains made by frozen foods in recent years, a canning industry spokesman told canners they should not fear this competition but should follow its example in "wooing" the housewife.

Now it's high time for the fish industry to get in the game and pitch some woo, too.

How Canned Goods Are Sold.—This "secret" of selling more canned fruits and vegetables might well be copied by the fisheries industry. Just listen to this:

"If the homemaker is made aware of the facts that canning companies are engaged in 'round-the-year selection, are on the ground where food is grown and see that the highest grades are used, and assure that fast transportation and immediate preparation do not permit the loss of any degree of nutrition, vitamin content or freshness, her viewpoint would be altered in its favor. The homemaker should be told that canned foods are selected for grade, then packed in containers that will best maintain those virtues right up to the time they are used."

We must advertise and publicize the virtues of nutrition, economy, value, convenience and availability of fishery foods. Capitalize on all these points . . . and as many more as experience and research can bring forth.

No Day of Miracles.—Ever since the honeymoon period of the Eisenhower administration, puzzling problems and

knotty decisions have been coming thick and fast. On the whole, Ike and his advisers and his Cabinet have made a pretty good showing.

However, the day of miracles is long past, and the troubles of the U. S., and UN and the world have been brewing for years. Some of them could have been handled much easier and more satisfactorily in the past than is now possible. Korea, for example.

There is a deal that started off well and then bogged down, through mismanagement and the firing of MacArthur, until now it is a sorry mess for the United States to clean up. Some people don't like the way Ike is trying to work this out, but we must all remember it is hard to enter a losing game in its final stages and snatch victory from defeat. Especially on top of many accumulated problems . . . a huge government deficit, burdensome taxes, inflation, subversion, and all the rest.

Costs in Terms of Work.—While everybody gripes about the high prices they have to pay for most things today, the following figures show that America is making progress in the right direction when we stop to consider how our actual work time has been reduced:

Time required to purchase a pound of pork chops—in 1914, 59 minutes, in 1951, 29 minutes; to purchase a pound of sliced bacon—in 1914, one hour, 14 minutes, in 1951, 25 minutes; a dozen eggs—in 1914, one hour, 35 minutes, in 1951, 26 minutes; a pound of butter—in 1914, one hour, 37 minutes, in 1951, 31 minutes; a pound of bread—in 1914, 17 minutes, in 1951, six minutes; a quart of milk—in 1914, 24 minutes, in 1951, nine minutes.

Trip Leasing Is Hit Again.—An order handed down late in May by the Interstate Commerce Commission kills many of the hopes our industry had built up for more favorable action on trip leasing. True enough, the present order somewhat modifies the previous one . . . but not enough to do any practical good for the fisheries and canners whose trucking interests are large.

While the latter may still lease for a return pay load, they may do so after September 1, 1953, only to a regulated carrier and only if the latter returns to his point of origin within his own state by the route authorized for that particular carrier.

This arrangement will be of no particular help to our industry, and more acceptable rulings will be sought.

The Atomic Age.—We went fishing in Lake Mead recently and read the following in a newspaper bought in Las Vegas, Nevada:

"Atomic bomb attacks on our cities would place new responsibilities on the lingerie industry at every level, it was revealed here during a discussion on thermal radiation effects by a group of the world's foremost authorities on atomic weapons.

". . . Strapless and sleeveless designs will have to be eliminated, as well as designs with tight fitting sections . . . At least one scientist thinks slips with loose, made-in panties like the split drawers grandma used to wear would be needed to afford the fullest protection."

Take it easy, boys—that's our atomic motto.

BRIANT SANDO



What About RISING IMPORTS?

By O. R. STRACKBEIN

IN recent months we've been hearing much about "Trade, not Aid." Imported from Britain, this idea was quickly seized on this side of the Atlantic by those who believe we should reduce our tariff below its present levels so that imports would flow in more freely.

The purpose of the other countries is said to be payment to us in goods for the economic aid which they receive rather than accepting money grants indefinitely. This would relieve the American taxpayer from the subsidy of exports that he has borne during the entire postwar period.

Several arguments are used to more imports. It is said over and over again that if we wish to sell abroad we must buy abroad. This is quite obvious.

Actually, we import now more heavily than ever before in our history. Our imports rose from \$14 per capita in 1938 to \$71 per capita in 1951. This represents a fivefold increase per capita, and while higher prices account for a good part of this increase, they do not account for all of it.

This record in accepting goods from other countries is more than matched by our record in reducing of tariff barriers. During the five-year period 1931-35 our average

duty on total *dutiable imports* was 50.02%—Today it is down to 12%. During the same period the duty collected on *total imports*, both dutiable and free, declined from an average of 18.45% to approximately 5% in 1951.

None of the other leading trading nations of the world have a better record on tariff reductions than Uncle Sam, and perhaps none as good.

Forms of Trade Restriction

But tariffs are not the only form of trade restriction. There are many others, such as import quotas, exchange control, import licensing systems, bilateral trading arrangements, and outright embargoes. Other countries have used and still use these restrictions to buttress their tariffs. By means of these various devices they virtually control the inward flow of trade. The United States, on the other hand, has restored sparingly to such instrumentalities. Thus, whether we consider the tariff or other trade barriers, we find that the United States is a country of *low* rather than *high* trade barriers.

The so-called "dollar gap" has been caused by a long-continued wave of artificial exports from this country. Also, the diversion from civilian to military production in Europe has retarded the upward trend of those countries and has delayed their recapture of their pre-war markets elsewhere in the world.

The future of the dollar gap turns upon two principal possibilities: (1) The return of the world to its pre-war trading pattern, and (2) the

holding by the United States of her predominant position in the markets that fell to her during recent years.

What is the outlook for these alternatives?

Having become entrenched in many of these other markets, in Latin America and elsewhere, our exporters naturally will try to hold their position. On the other hand, the export-dependent nations, having recovered from the war, will seek, as they have been doing, to recover their accustomed markets. And they may succeed.

The pressure that is felt today through such expressions as "Trade, not Aid" reflects the struggle between the efforts of the war-crippled countries, on the one hand, to recapture their prewar markets, and our own exporters, on the other, to retain their windfall on World War II and Korea.

The greater import competition that would thus be stimulated would, of course, not be expected to strike these export industries at home; it would strike others of our producers, generally such industries as agriculture and fisheries.

Tariffs on Canned Fishery Products

Let us examine the fish canning industry at the present time in the light of our past international trade policy and the economic conditions of the world following the war.

(1) The trade agreements program has not stimulated the industry's exports.

This is a condensation of an address at the Fishery Products Conference of the National Canners Association by Mr. Strackbein who is chairman of the National Labor-Management Council on Foreign Trade Policy.

(2) Our overseas aid failed to maintain the favorable position that some of our fishery products enjoyed in certain foreign markets before the war. In some cases our export markets have been reduced or completely destroyed.

(3) United States tariff reductions have greatly increased imports of certain canned fishery products. Evidence of this can be found by examination of recent import statistics for canned tuna, bonito and salmon.

In addition certain other aspects of the tariff have troubled the fish canning industry. The tuna industry's experience with the escape clause, for example, casts a revealing light upon the defects of this clause as a remedy against injury from imports.

The holes to be found in our present tariff structure and in the trade agreements negotiated under existing legislation were illustrated by the speed with which the Japanese learned that tuna canned in brine enjoys a much lower tariff rate than tuna canned in oil. Even though their exports of tuna canned in oil to this country had already reached record levels, surpassing her prewar shipments, the Japanese quickly shifted to production and export of tuna in brine. This shift, together with other influences, badly damaged the tuna market in the United States.

The maintenance of an inflexible "free list" of items on which tariffs can only be imposed, regardless of changing conditions, by the slow process of legislation also complicates the situation. Such items as shrimp (fresh, frozen or canned), lobster, and tuna (fresh or frozen) are a few of the items on the free list.

We may now bring the problem previously posed down to concrete terms.

The catching and processing of tuna, as an example, while representing important investments in boats and plants and while affording employment to many fishermen, crewmen and cannery workers, nonetheless does not rank as one of the largest of American industries.

What U. S. Trade Policy?

The question is, should this industry, among many other smaller industries, be exposed to destructive competition from abroad so that our huge industries, such as automobile manufacturing, may have a better chance of holding foreign markets against

recapture of their prewar trade by European countries? Shall our government as a matter of policy say that it is more important that the mass-production industries retain their commercial gains of the war abroad than that the domestic market be maintained for our smaller industries against destruction by import competition?

The answer, fortunately, need not be in terms of black or white. Foreign countries may be assured a reasonable share of our market without exposing our producers to destructive foreign competition. This can best be accomplished by the establishment of flexible import quotas. The volume of imports could then be held within limits and their most damaging effects eliminated. The principal damage from imports lies in the threat or actuality of ever-increasing imports gained at the expense of domestic producers by underselling.

With the elimination of this threat, imports could be guaranteed a liberal share of our market and yet be stripped of the power to disrupt the market. Since price-cutting would not lead to greater imports, there would not be a temptation to resort to this means of selling more.

Since the war, for example, Japan has enjoyed a higher share of a larger market for tuna in the United States than before the war. This share could be set aside for Japan while at the same time taking away from imports the power to demoralize the market and the threat of eventually taking it over.

Quotas Favored Over Tariffs

Thus the domestic tuna industry would be saved. Capital investments would again be encouraged and normal expansion could continue. Yet our export industries would not find their overseas customers deprived of dollar exchange because of rising trade barriers established by the United States.

Through the wider extension of this system, the dollar gap could be eliminated through an orderly participation in our market by imports. The danger to our economy which is so generally associated with competitive imports would be neutralized. No further reckless tariff reductions would be either necessary or desirable; and past mistakes in cutting down rates could be remedied without upsetting the countries that export to us.

As a practical matter, the remedy

against excessive tariff cuts under the trade agreements program lies in action under the "escape clause." This clause is administered by the Tariff Commission. Experience with the escape clause has not been reassuring, as the tuna industry well knows, and as the salmon industry, with its difficulties from imports, can only contemplate with anxiety. In other words, something must be done.

What then is in the offing? There is no certainty, but a few observations can be made.

Administration of the escape clause needs improvement; and legislation will almost certainly be introduced to bring this about. The peril point provision almost certainly will be retained. Also the establishment of import quotas will undoubtedly receive serious and sympathetic consideration.

The Trade Agreements Act itself will probably be extended. If it is modified as indicated here, the fish canning industry could live with the program. While receiving no visible benefits from it, the industry would at least be freed of the present injury from imports and from the threat of more serious injury to come. *



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How Popular Can Tuna Become?

AS JAPAN is surrounded on all sides by the ocean, fish is our primary source of protein. For this reason the improvement of nutrition and the solution of health problems must start from a consideration of the consumption of fish. The "Eat More Fish" movement has been under promotion for some time; and one aspect of it, the domestic consumption of tuna, was the feature of a recent meeting.

The following is a summary of the various problems involved in the popularization of tuna eating, its peculiarities and difficult points, as gathered from the discourses of the speakers and the questions of those attending this meeting.

Food for the Masses?

There is a feeling that tunas are such high-class food they have little likelihood of being classified as a food for the masses; however, since the price varies widely, depending on freshness and color, it seems there is ample possibility that a part of the production can be diverted into domestic consumption.

The two fishery exports which have made outstanding advances since the war are pearls and tuna; however, it is possible on the other hand to expand the utilization of

The campaign for America to help feed and improve the world might be helped along by greater usage of tuna and other such fish products, according to this story on the situation in Japan, sent us by the Pacific Oceanic Fisheries.

tuna as an everyday source of protein for the masses of the people.

First let us consider each of the tuna species. Although we are accustomed to refer to them all for convenience as tuna, there are, as table 4 shows, ten major kinds of tuna and spearfish. Among them the black tuna and the striped marlin are so-called "high class" items which are largely taken by restaurants. Those exported to America are principally the albacore and broadbill swordfish with some yellowfin and skipjack. The three species suitable for popular consumption are the big-eyed tuna, the yellowfin and the black marlin.

There are differences in price

among the various varieties, according to color and freshness, but these factors do not make much difference nutritionally. Violent seasonal price fluctuations are characteristic of these fishes. For example, when big catches of albacore are made the price per kan (8.27 lbs.) is sometimes only a little over 200 yen (\$.55) making it cheaper than sardine or mackerel. The species which were mentioned as suitable for popular consumption, the yellowfin, big-eyed tuna, and black marlin, are comparatively little affected in price by the season.

Hopeful Production Situation

A consideration of the fishing grounds shows that the black tuna is taken within several hundred miles of the coast, skipjack within 600 miles, while the albacore occurs due east as far as America, and is fished at present as far away as the northern Hawaiian Islands.

Broadbill swordfish are taken within about 1,200 miles, and yellowfin tuna are taken from 600 miles out to the equator, with the greatest catches made about 5 to 6° north and south latitude. Big-eyed tuna and black marlin are centered along the equator and are taken up to 20 miles from Japan.

No Depletion of Resource

From the standpoint of the resource, only the North Pacific Ocean equatorial waters to 2° to 3° S. latitude, and the waters around Ceylon

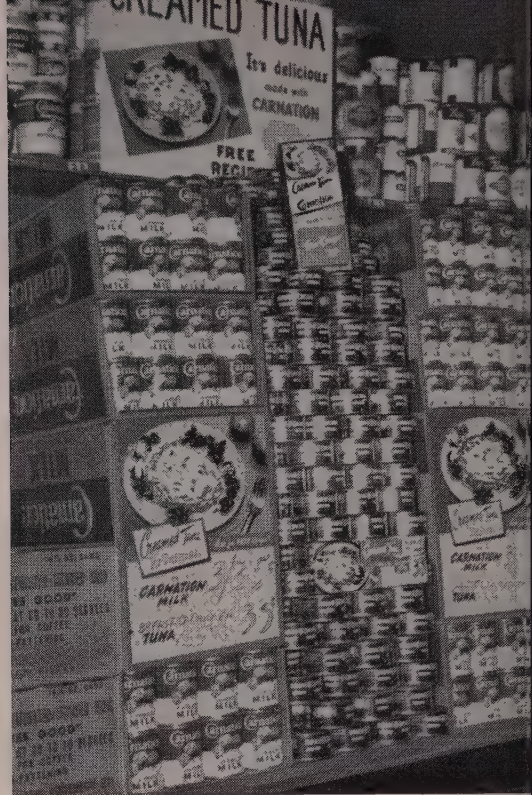


TABLE 1—FISH PRICES, JUNE-AUGUST 1952 (Tokyo Market)
(Converted from yen per kan to \$.00 per pound)

Species	June		July		August	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Black tuna	.84	.08	.44	.11	.48	.14
Big-eyed	.31	.03	.30	.05	.32	.06
Yellowfin	.38	.05	.33	.08	.25	.08
Broadbill	.21	.07	.20	.09	.28	.11
Black marlin	.11	.05	.15	.09	.15	.08
Albacore	.07	.05	.07	.06		
Skipjack	.10	.08	.10	.08	.12	.10
Mackerel	.05	.05	.07	.06		
Yellowtail	.07	.07	.09	.08	.10	.09
Scad	.10	.06	.15	.09	.14	.11
Sardine	.06	.05	.08	.07	.08	.06
Averages	.22	.06	.19	.08	.21	.09

Translator's note: Prices are .00 per pound.

the Indian Ocean are being exploited.

The Atlantic area is an unknown quantity, but in North America these fish are taken in the vicinity of Cuba and in South America in the neighborhood of Angola. There is so little danger of depleting the resource that it may be said to be inexhaustible. Tuna vessels are operating south to the coastal waters of New Guinea and east to the area due south of Hawaii.

Cruises extend as long as 60 days, but there is no danger of lowering the quality of the fish because boats are coming out with installations which can rapidly bring the tunas, whose body temperature is about 30° C., down to 15° C.

The area being exploited at present is only about one-sixth to one-seventh of the total grounds, and the catch is increasing steadily at the rate of about 20 per cent per year. The yellowfin in particular in 1951 had a catch 5 times greater than that for 1949, more than 5,000,000 *kan* (41,350,000 pounds). The black marlin catch was about 3,000,000 *kan* (24,810,000 pounds), which is

an increase of nearly 3 times over 1949. The big-eyed catch also increased nearly 3 times to more than 5,000,000 *kan*. In southern waters, on the average, catches of a certain amount can be counted on, and navigation is comparatively safe.

The three species listed, if properly used, can become very popular foods for the masses because (1) there is little seasonal change in flavor, and (2) they are cheap, particularly at certain seasons.

Traditionally the Japanese give little heed to nutrition, half of what they eat being influenced by color. South Seas tunas and spearfishes, because of the matter of preservation, do not present that fresh pink color which makes such an appeal to the appetite. This alteration in color has not been studied scientifically, but it is certain at least that it is not caused by a lowering of the quality and therefore there is no need for worry on this point.

Situation on Tuna Consumption

Let us now take a look at the situation with regard to tuna consumption. In the Tokyo Central Fish Market there are about 250 brokers handling tunas and spearfishes (the so-

called "big-game"), these being about 20 per cent of all dealers there.

Of fresh fish handled by different species in 1951, the tunas occupied second place with 57,890,000 pounds, following after the squids with 74,430,000 pounds and ranking ahead of sardines, saury, mackerel scad, and mackerel.

In monetary value the tunas were in first place with \$7,500,000 followed in order by squids, mackerel scad, mackerel, and yellowtail. However, in the foregoing figures the spearfishes 14,059,000 pounds, \$1,944,463, are not included. Average prices per pound for fisheries products were:

	1950	1951
Tunas	\$.18	\$.22
Striped marlin	.17	.23
Skipjack	.08	.08
Mackerel	.05	.07
Yellowtail	.10	.13
Sardines	.03	.05
Saury	.05	.06
Squid	.03	.03

(Continued on page 20)

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The GLOBE

An International News
File Compiled from
FOREIGN REPORTS

Alaska.—The exploratory fishing vessel **John N. Cobb** returned to Seattle from Yakutat Bay, Alaska, after the fifth in a series of exploration trips to locate commercial concentrations of shrimp and other shell fish in southeastern Alaskan waters.

Fishing operations were carried out in Yakutat Bay and the adjacent ocean waters near the Cape Phipps Peninsula during this seven-week cruise. A total of 79 drags were made.

Good catches of pink shrimp were made with the beam trawl from off Blizhni Point to off Kame Stream. Drags off Krutoi Island yielded up to 300 pounds of 67-count pink shrimp per 30 minute drag.

Otter trawl drags off the Cape Phipps Peninsula resulted in negligible catches of shrimp and fish. Drags with the scallop dredge in Yakutat Bay caught only a few scallops.



Aleutians.—The **John N. Cobb** has left Seattle again for exploratory and experimental fishing in offshore waters of the North Pacific, north and south of the Aleutian Islands, in an area centered at 175° W. Scheduled to return to Seattle on July 31, the objectives of the cruise are to gain as much knowledge as possible of the distribution, abundance, life history, racial composition, etc., of North Pacific salmon in offshore waters; and to test and evaluate the effectiveness of various types of gear.



Canada.—According to the **Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics**, for the first three months of 1953 landings totaled 81,354,000 pounds (valued at \$5,072,000) as compared with 262,419,000 pounds (valued at \$7,868,000) during the same period for 1952.

Value of Canadian fishery exports the first two months of 1953 was \$17,430,000—compared with \$19,319,000 for the same period of 1952—a decline of 9.8%. Exports of fresh and frozen (whole or dressed) fish and shellfish were higher in quantity, but lower in value than for the same period of 1952.



Columbia.—A modern purse seiner owned by a large California cannery is due to arrive soon at Cartagena, Columbia, to explore the possibilities of large-scale tuna, bonito, and sardine fishing along the Atlantic Coast of Columbia. The area between Santa Marta and the Guajira peninsula will get the greatest study, states U. S. Consular dispatch from Zagreb. If the exploration proves successful, it is understood that the California firm would sell about half of each trip to a Darranquilla cannery or an amount sufficient to fill its present unused capacity.

Formosa.—Formosa has been authorized by the Mutual Security Agency to spend \$190,000 for the purchase of fishing trawlers and equipment. Contract period extends to November 30, 1953, with terminal delivery date November 30, 1954. Formosa is authorized to make these MSA—financial purchases in the United States and possessions, United Kingdom, or Japan.



Great Britain.—The two main British ports, Hull and Grimsey, are faced with financial losses from unsold heavy fish landings, a U. S. Embassy dispatch from London reports. Apparently consumers in Great Britain are not buying normal amounts of fish. A committee has taken steps to introduce a system of "planned production" in an effort to balance the supply of fish with the demand. Landings would be restricted in a manner similar to 1937 and 1938 . . . someboats temporarily tied up and others restricted to about 70% of their capacity.



Guaymas, Mexico.—An interesting development in the shrimp industry at Guaymas was a plan discussed by producers, U. S. importers, and the Mexican Government; it eventually would have most of the Mexican west coast shrimp production handled through a single distributor in the United States, providing that such an operation would not violate U. S. anti-trust laws.

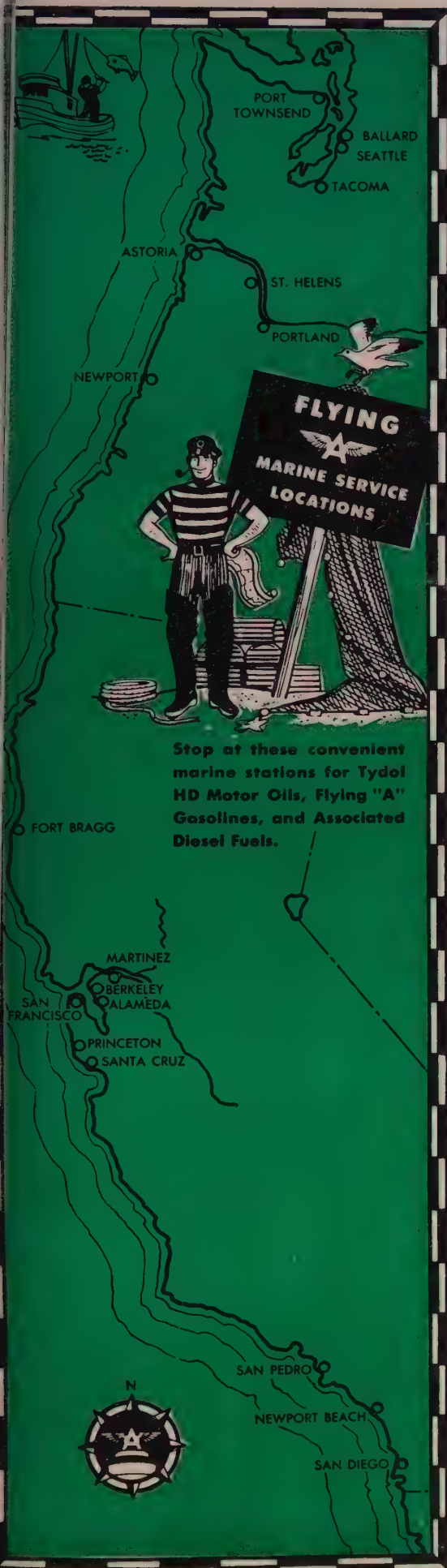
The high price of shrimp in the United States has aided the producers, since landings have declined. For the first quarter of the last "good" shrimp year, 1950, landings at Guaymas totaled 1,650 metric tons. Since then the catch has steadily declined: 1,200 tons for the first quarter of 1951, 700 in 1952, and an estimated 400 in 1953.

This year a large proportion of the fishing fleet went 1,500 miles off Salina Cruz, Oaxaco, and the fishing there has been reported good. Guaymas operators hope that by limiting the fishing in home waters this year the shrimp will be able to increase and that next year will see a rise in catches. However, conservation is difficult to enforce and it is believed that a return to the former prosperous level of the industry is at least 2 or 3 years away.



Mazatlan, Mexico.—The Mazatlan shrimp industry was bolstered considerably by the discovery of shrimp beds close by, says a U. S. Consular dispatch. Boats fishing near the Creston breakwater brought in from 3 to 4 metric tons on each trip. Shrimp is also reported to have appeared in fairly good quantities in the Altata and El Castillo Bays in northern Sinaloa. The shrimp from this area was the brown variety with a green vein and sells for a lower price than the lighter colored shrimp.

(Continued on page 19)



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PAN AMERICAN FISHERMAN

Page 15



Survey of the Domestic Tuna Industry

A comprehensive study of all phases of the industry by the U. S. Department of the Interior Fish and Wildlife Service

Editor's Note.—Just released under the title above, a 436-page volume carries so much detail that we can print in this issue only the section on "Limitations of Territorial Waters and Foreign Regulations on the U. S. Tuna Fishery." This subject is of most timely interest, as the effectiveness of fishing operations in several important areas hinges on the points discussed.

WITH the growth of the tuna canning industry of southern California following the first World War, United States tuna fishermen expanded their range of operations—first to waters off Mexico, then to Central and South America as far as northern Peru, and to the high seas off British Columbia during the past decade.

The large area of operation is necessary in the maintenance of this year-round industry because of the migratory nature of tuna and their seasonal inconsistency of appearance. American fishermen have pioneered and developed this great fishery to its present place in our economy.

Because tuna are migratory fish, not bound to shore in any phase of their life cycle, most of the actual tuna fishing activities are carried on far outside the normal boundaries of so-called "territorial seas." There are related activities, however, which have led to our tuna fleet regularly entering the territorial waters of Latin American countries; principally, search for tuna bait, use of port facilities, and, to a limited extent, actual tuna fishing.

Types of Vessels and Areas

The three principal groups of American tuna vessels (albacore boats, purse seiners, and live bait boats or clippers) have been affected

in varying degrees by the limitations and regulations of territorial seas of foreign countries.

Albacore are caught seasonally (summer and fall) off our own coastal States of California, Washington, and Oregon, with some fishing off British Columbia and Mexico. It is estimated that about 30 per cent of the total albacore landings are caught off Lower California.

Approximately 3,000 small craft from ports in Alaska to southern California fish part-time for albacore, spending the remainder of the year in other fisheries, such as salmon, halibut, bottom fish, sardines, etc. Some are equipped with live bait tanks (it has been estimated that one-third of the albacore are caught with bait, some of which is taken in foreign waters), but most employ surface trolling gear only. These vessels have a limited range and the bulk of their albacore catch is made from 20 to 200 miles offshore. Therefore, these fishermen are the least affected by existing foreign territorial sea claims.

The purse seiners, most of which are seasonally employed in both the pilchard and tuna fisheries, are generally larger than the albacore trollers, but more limited in range and facilities for preserving the catch than the clippers. Their normal area

of operations is off southern California and Mexico, although some of the larger vessels may work as far south as the Galapagos Islands.

There are about 15 large seiners which fish for tuna the year around in the same areas covered by the clippers. About 100 smaller purse seiners devote approximately 60 per cent of their time to tuna, normally restricted to waters off Mexico. Because free from the need of live bait, most of their fishing is done on the high seas, but a significant amount is carried out in waters under the jurisdiction of foreign countries.

In the neighborhood of 200 live-bait tuna clippers, using hook and line, operate on the high seas from southern California to waters off northern Peru. Their total dependence on live bait and their wide range of operations have necessitated a certain amount of their time being spent in waters claimed by the various Latin American countries. These are the tuna fishing craft who have been vitally affected by territorial water claims and fishing regulations of foreign countries.

Foreign Territorial Sea Claims

From Mexico to Peru there are a number of countries off whose coasts our fleet operates. It is often difficult to establish the exact extent to which a nation claims the territorial sea

fisheries control in adjacent waters due to the ambiguity of the law or the frequencies of changes in the law with changes in administration.

Claims to territorial seas which have been asserted (but not necessarily enforced) by these countries range from 3 to 200 miles, sometimes including contiguous zones established for various reasons.

Tuna bait fishes taken in these foreign waters are normally found within 3 miles of shore. Since the 3-mile zone of national sovereignty is commonly recognized and strictly adhered to by many nations (including the United States), the jurisdiction of these countries over the bait supply is unquestioned. Therefore, when fishing for bait or tuna in foreign territorial waters, American fishermen must abide by the regulations of the countries involved.

Best Bait Grounds

Approximately fifty per cent of the tuna bait is taken from the Mexican coast under Mexican fishing permits. Some other countries which have bait resources available at certain times of the year and for which permits are issued include Panama, Ecuador, and Costa Rica.

The important point is that, with the exception of Ecuadoran permits, these fishing permits are used almost exclusively for taking tuna bait. Ecuadoran bait resources increased in importance following the discovery of new high seas tuna grounds off northern Peru. As is true of the other countries, Ecuador has tuna off her continental coast only at certain seasons, and in much greater abundance over a longer period of the year in the vicinity of the Galapagos Islands.

American fishermen have, in the past, been able to purchase fishing permits from the Ecuadoran consul in San Diego which would allow fishing for tuna or bait in Ecuadoran waters, both near the Galapagos Islands and off the continental coast of Ecuador. These permits could also be purchased by the vessels at sea via radio. In addition to license regulations, several countries have provided, or expressed such intentions, for closed seasons on certain fishing grounds.

Relations with Other Countries

Because of the very nature of the American tuna fishery, then, it is not at all surprising that incidents have arisen involving American vessels and Latin American governments. Perhaps what is more surprising is

the fact that, in general, relations between the American tuna fleet and the Latin American countries have been very good over a long period of time.

Incidents involving charges of fishing law violations and invasion of territorial seas, with consequent vessel seizures and fines, have been relatively few, considering the number of fishing trips American vessels have made in these waters. Recent disputed tuna boat seizures have involved only one country, Ecuador. Such disputes, even though few in number, present a serious problem to our tuna fishermen and to our international relations.

At present, the problem of conflicting concepts and regulations respecting territorial seas, the continental shelf, and fisheries control, is under study by the International Law Commission of the United Nations. The Inter-American Council of Jurists of the Organization of American States has for some time been studying similar international law questions affecting the Americas.

The problem is extremely complex, and there seems to be little hope for a quick solution covering the numerous and inconsistent national claims to territorial seas and sovereignty therein. The specific problems involving fisheries interests of the United States in international relations have for some time been under continuous study by the Department of State.

Important International Laws

The three phases of international law which are of greatest importance to the American tuna fishermen are: (1) the extent of the territorial sea or fisheries jurisdiction claimed by the Latin American countries; (2) the location of base-lines from which such zones are measured; and (3) the right of "innocent passage."

Within accepted territorial seas, there is little question of the right of exclusive control of fisheries by the coastal State. Our tuna fishermen recognize this law, and have paid license fees and observed regulations of the foreign countries in whose waters they have had to operate.

Incidents charging violations have usually arisen following drastic changes in regulations or closure of certain waters. Although the United States, along with Great Britain and many other major maritime nations steadfastly refuses to recognize claims of territorial seas in excess of 3-miles wide, in actual practice some countries are occasionally enforcing such

claims (Mexico—9 miles, Ecuador—12 miles). American fishermen have observed such claims as a matter of expediency, not because they recognize them as valid.

For practical purposes, exaggerated claims to territorial seas, such as 200 miles, have not been established at the present time. They have met with widespread opposition from many sources, for they are entirely out of reason and have no precedent. The difficulties involved in attempting to properly control such a vast expanse of water are recognized even by those countries involved. There has not been a great operational problem for the tuna fleet where such claims are not enforced.

The primary reason for American tuna fishermen to enter territorial seas of foreign countries is to obtain bait. The bait is found within the 3-mile limit, which is the minimum distance claimed by any country, and which is recognized by the United States. Therefore, as far as bait fishing is concerned, it makes little difference whether the claim to territorial seas is 3 miles or 12 miles.

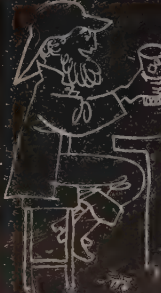
Any general extension of jurisdictional control beyond 3 miles could
(Continued on page 27)



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EDITORIAL

(Continued from page 6)

Pedro, Inc., which has been operating for many years, has become more and more active with the business affairs of its members.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the canners and importers expand and improve their advertising efforts. Market development in conjunction with or supplemental to advertising, should aim to expand consumption among low income groups and in the rural market. Also increase the usage of tuna in hot dishes and by marketing new products such as tuna combined with other ingredients in ready-to-serve form.

Canners might also continue their work on technological improvements in processing. While already of high quality, no effort should be spared in producing products of even better quality at competitive prices.

Canners should also consider the advisability of collecting, tabulating, and making available more fully and more widely monthly data on stocks of canned tuna at processors' and distributors' levels.

Fishermen should test newly located tuna grounds to determine if operating costs can be lowered; also experiment with long-line methods of taking offshore subsurface stocks of tuna to determine the profitability of this method for possible future usage.

Government Aids

It is suggested the Federal Government consider the formulation of an international commodity agreement to cover trade in tuna . . . similar but not exactly the same as the International Wheat Agreement of 1949, to which the United States is a party. Objectives would be to stabilize production, processing, and trade, increase consumption, and make the wisest possible use of international tuna resources. In addition, such an agreement would supersede any unilateral action undertaken by governments now or in the future.

The several different forms of tariff rates on

the various products of the tuna industry should be properly related. There is no logical relationship between a 45% ad valorem duty on tuna canned in oil, a 12½% duty on tuna canned in brine, and no duty on frozen tuna. The appropriate Executive and Independent agencies can furnish technical information to help in this direction.

The Federal Government should continue to strengthen tuna research programs by scientific studies of the tuna and bait populations; by exploratory fishing to point the way for development of new tuna grounds; gear research and experimental fishing, in cooperation with the industry, to devise better and more efficient methods of locating and catching tuna; a program to find an alternate tuna bait which would relieve the fleet of its dependence on foreign bait grounds; a marketing and economic research program, comparable to that provided competing foods, to aid the industry in expanding consumption and solving its economic problems.

Enact into law the provisions of S-1731, 83rd Congress, which provides that \$1,000,000 of "Section 32" funds be used for technological and related research, educational service, and market development work for the fishing industry. These funds are derived from 30% of the duties on all imported products, and are available to the Department of Agriculture for assisting in the marketing of agricultural products. Devoting an equitable portion of these import duties to help solve the problems caused by the imports of tuna is entirely logical.

In view of the existence, on a large scale, of fishery cooperative marketing associations in the tuna industry, enact into law the provisions of S-1902, 81st Congress, which would permit these associations to have access to the Bank for Cooperatives in the Farm Credit Administration. Fishery cooperatives, now deprived of it, should have some of their financing done through this experienced agency in the same manner as do agricultural cooperatives.

Efforts should be continued toward obtaining a satisfactory solution to the problem of territorial seas and fisheries jurisdictions therein and to clarify the rights of the United States fishermen.

ROBERT K. LAWSON

THE GLOBE

(Continued from page 14)

Hawaii.—The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service research vessel **Charles H. Gilbert**, made a 6-week cruise around Pearl Harbor to study (1) changes in the temperature and chemical content of the seawater, and (2) the numbers of schools of skipjack around the Islands and their apparent movements in local waters. Observations were also made from an airplane.

It is reported that large numbers of skipjack, including fish of up to 20 pounds in weight, were sighted both north and south of Oahu with the greatest number of schools found from 100 to 200 miles west of the island of Hawaii. Future investigations will attempt to locate skipjack during the off-season months and extend the range of the fishery.

Indonesia.—Edwin H. Dahlgren, Fish and Wildlife Service fishery biologist is enroute to Indonesia on a two-year assignment. He will undertake a research project in basic fishing conditions and investigate potential new fishing grounds, especially in connection with the tuna industry, using trawlers and other types of modern fishing gear.

New Zealand.—Minimum size at which spiny lobster (crayfish) can be legally taken has been increased from 9 inches to 10 inches by the New Zealand Government's revised regulations.

Because of the phenomenal increase in spiny lobster fishing, the Minister of Marine stated that it was necessary to adopt measures which would insure that stocks would not be unduly depleted.

New Zealand exports of spiny lobsters (mostly tails) have increased from 263,760 pounds in 1947 to 1,837,584 pounds in 1951.

How Popular Can Tuna Become?

(Continued from page 13)

As is clear from table 2, among the tunas the average price of yellowfin was \$.13, about equal to that of yellowtail, and since the amounts handled were, like those of the striped marlin and the big-eyed tuna, evenly distributed throughout the year, fluctuations in the price were comparatively small, which means that this species has ample possibility of becoming a popular food fish.

Fluctuation in Prices

Looking at table 1 you can see what a wide spread there is generally between the top and bottom prices for tunas. There is no sort of in-between price but rather a tendency to concentrate at one extreme or the other. The lowest prices of the tunas are far below those of the highest prices of other popular fish—and

from the standpoint of nutrition there is little essential difference even when the price is low.

The consumption situation for the Tokyo Metropolitan District is given in table 3. From these figures it appears that the people of the Tokyo Metropolitan District in 1951 ate a total amount of *sashimi* (raw tuna) equivalent to 79,900,000 individual portions, or 11.4 portions per person per year, which means they ate *sashimi* about once a month.

It is the big-eyed tuna and yellowfin taken in the South Seas which offer the best prospects of being taken in large quantities from now on. Their greatest strength lies in the fact that they can be taken throughout the year and that they are comparatively cheap so that if they are popularized they may be made into

misozuke (fish pickled in bean paste) and other popular foods. The stocks of soles and flounders taken by coastal trawlers, which at present are popular food for the masses of the people, are diminishing year by year and the fish taken are becoming smaller so it appears likely that tuna will come to take the place of this type of fish.

Ample Nutritional Value

The nutritional value of tuna is in no way inferior to that of fowl or beef. Ordinary beef has 133 calories per hundred grams or 259 calories for the fatty portions, whereas ordinary tuna flesh has 162 calories and the fatter portions have more than 321 calories. Yellowfin has 101 calories.

Before the war the Army field rations contained canned tuna and skipjack as well as canned beef, and

TABLE 2—TUNAS AND SPEARFISHES RECEIVED AT TOKYO MARKETS IN 1951 (in 1,000's of pounds)

	Large Black Tuna	Small Black Tuna	Big-Eyed Tuna	Yellowfin	Striped Marlin	Broadbill	Black Marlin	White Marlin	Sailfish	Albacore	Skipjack
January	44	31	1,540	809	1,147	551	225	5	17	742	5
February	110	6	2,489	1,052	229	296	207	9	10	782	45
March	265	123	1,911	1,451	319	337	205	9	10	547	76
April	148	196	1,970	745	239	79	177	5	1	555	1,387
May	273	950	1,971	1,552	65	15	410	16	21	269	3,041
June	1,878	1,517	1,793	853	193	10	263	2	10	3,001	2,130
July	1,680	990	1,774	205	248	89	225	3	25	968	2,786
August	839	275	1,830	716	657	376	124	3	2	23	4,249
September	1,475	194	1,925	423	524	110	339	27	4	1	2,800
October	483	68	1,646	605	701	87	117	3		41	1,593
November	88	58	3,376	716	659	46	225	2	16	83	206
December	92	127	2,739	1,875	644	316	452	5	11	203	31
Total	7,376	4,535	24,963	11,000	5,624	2,313	2,997	88	128	7,215	18,351
Monthly average catch	615	378	2,080	917	469	193	250	7	11	601	1,529
Monthly average price (per pound)....	\$.22	\$.11	\$.18	\$.13	\$.23	\$.13	\$.10	\$.13	\$.07	\$.10	\$.08

TABLE 3—CONSUMPTION OF TUNAS AND SPEARFISHES IN TOKYO METROPOLITAN DISTRICT IN 1951

Weights in 1,000's of pounds											
	Large Black Tuna	Small Black Tuna	Big-Eyed Tuna	Yellowfin	Striped Marlin	Broadbill	Black Marlin	White Marlin	Sailfish	Albacore	Skipjack
Received annually	7,377	4,532	24,967	10,999	5,624	2,316	2,994	91	124	7,211	18,351
Average received monthly	612	380	2,084	918	471	190	248	7	8	604	1,530
Percentage for home use	20%	50%	90%	90%	60%	60%	80%	80%	80%	Almost all exported	80%
Estimated annual home consumption	1,472	2,226	2,470	9,899	3,374	1,389	2,398	74	99	0	14,679
Sashimi content	52%	40%	55%	55%	60%	65%	65%	65%	55%	0%	45%
Amount of sashimi	761	901	12,355	5,442	2,026	901	1,555	50	58	0	6,608
Number of individual portions (4 oz.) of sashimi (units of 1000)	3,091	3,656	49,806	2,195	8,161	3,636	6,282	184	226	0	2,663
Average No. of portions per capita	0.44	0.52	7.11	0.31	1.16	0.51	0.89	1.02	0.03		0.38

a nutritional experiments made at that time the growth curves for rats and marmots did not differ from the cases where beef was used, and from the fourth week on they were superior to those of beef-fed animals.

Furthermore, marine products, unlike the products of animal husbandry, do not require land or feeding, but are, in the words of Professor Kawashima, "ready-made." This point of being able to utilize something that is being neglected by the people of the world is another reason why the consumption of tuna should be greatly encouraged.

Popularization and Price Policies

Heretofore the "Eat More Fish" movement has been aimed too exclusively at the urban population; however, nutrition in the farming villages shows some advances. For taking advantage of this trend in the farm communities, attention must be given to a form of preparation for consumption which will not take much trouble. Otherwise the present stage of thinking "we can get along without it" is very difficult to overcome.

For example, in popularizing whale meat, aside from certain special types of markets there has not been much penetration. It is a difficult task to break through long-established customs and the same can be said where consumers in urban areas are the objective of the campaign. In order to effect a total change in present customs it is necessary to take steps to inculcate the habit of tuna eating from early youth.

From this angle the utilization of the tunas for feeding school children may be considered, but price is the problem. If the price were cheaper the fish could of course be sold without any propaganda, but the prevailing opinion is that unless the price per 100 *momme* (13 oz.) gets down to \$.14 it will be difficult for the tuna to become an article of daily consumption. This must bring us to the problem of distribution, or how to rationalize the spread between the price in the producing area and the price in the area of consumption.

Domestic Consumption

In view of the situation in our tuna industry, the problem of domestic consumption has been taken up pretty late. There is a definite limit to exports to the United States, and since this limit is year by year being more strongly enforced, the producers and exporters should give their positive support to our "Eat More

Fish" movement in order to lighten their burden of risk, and broaden the present narrow consumption route, which depends too much on America.

Furthermore, this problem has great national significance because it is directly related to the health of our people. If the "Eat More Fish" movement and the popularization of tuna eating are pushed forward steadily, including the various problems of marketing and circulation and measures for the stabilization of fish prices, the whole tuna industry will of course be able to attain an even higher development. *

Mask and Shield

This featherweight Lumarith plastic mask and cotton gauze filter protects nose, lungs, face and eyes against nuisance dusts, chips and particles in all types of light, non-toxic work.

The filter pad consists of cotton and sanitary gauze specially treated for softness and is replaceable. Low in cost. For complete information, trial order, write to General Scientific Equipment Co., 2700 W. Huntingdon Street, Philadelphia 32, Pa.

Ice Machine

The "pebble" ice made by this new machine, although similar to crushed ice, is dry and non-mushy. The Ajax Pebble Ice Maker, is available in three capacities—200 lbs., 400 lbs., 800 lbs. per day. It is said to be one of the smallest, most compact made, taking less than 1 sq. yr. of floor space. Only 39 inches high.

Highly simplified, the machine has only three moving parts for trouble-free operation. An automatic cut-off switch controls ice overflow; the machine wastes little water. Write Ajax Corporation of America, 2509 Washington Avenue, Evansville, Ind.

Defense Fisheries Administration Killed

Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay, in line with relaxation of emergency controls, has ordered the Defense Fisheries Administration to terminate its activities on June 30, 1953.

This defense agency was originally established on December 4, 1950, as a counterpart of World War II's Office of the Coordinator of Fisheries to handle manpower, material, production, and other problems confronting the fishery industry as a result of the stepped-up defense production operations.

After June 30, 1953, such functions of DFA as the following will be continued in the Branch of Commercial Fisheries, Fish and Wildlife Service: compiling data on material and equipment requirements for the industry under various degrees of mobilization; rendering spot assistance to the fishery industry in obtaining scarce materials, equipment, and supplies.

Key personnel of DFA's remaining staff will be returned to the Branch of Commercial Fisheries, Fish and Wildlife Service, from which they were originally selected.

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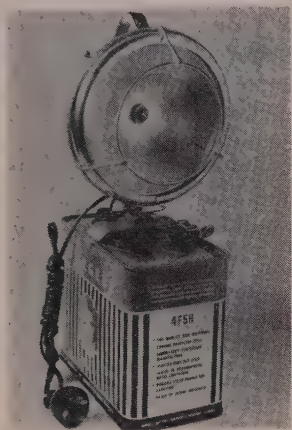
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Manufacturers of DURAHART Protective Coatings — Dallas, Texas

PROGRESS & PRODUCTION



Lighting Unit

In case of power failure the new automatic unit shown here will provide maximum protection and sufficient illumination to carry on operations for many hours. Designed primarily for places where that extra margin of safety is a must. Without touching a switch, light instantly illuminates the room if regular power fails.

The unit is powered by a storage battery built into the portable set. A trickle charger automatically maintains the charge of the battery. A built-in hydrometer indicates the state of the battery at a glance.

Nothing to install, simply plug in to any A.C. circuit. The lights are sealed beam of 100 C.P. and will provide 10 hours of light. General Scientific Equipment Co., 2700 W. Huntingdon St., Philadelphia 32, Pa.

New Silicone Ointment

Rough chapped, irritated skin, resulting from frequent exposure to water and other substances, may now be effectively prevented by use of new Silicote Skin Protective Ointment. It repels water and moisture in a dramatic manner and at the same time allows normal skin respiration. It may be used either before exposure to prevent irritation, or afterward to facilitate healing.

Available in 1 oz. tubes and 1 lb. jars. Samples and further information may be had by writing Anar-Stone Laboratories, Inc., 1316 Sherman Avenue, Evanston, Illinois.

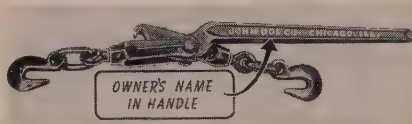
Replacement Motor Rope

A Nylon replacement starter rope for air-cooled gasoline motors used on industrial and marine equipment has been introduced by the Plymouth Cordage Company, Plymouth, Mass.

This addition to the expanding line of Plymouth products is a four-foot length of rope complete with wooden handle. It is designed to operate efficiently on all equipment up to 5 horsepower rating.

Previously, the only way to replace starter ropes was to purchase a length of rope from a hardware or marine supply dealer, a procedure that neither provided for a new handle nor insured that the rope was satisfactory.

Using Nylon, Plymouth has developed a moisture- and mildew-resistant motor starter rope that is said to equal or exceed the performance of the original. It is expected to retail for approximately 49 cents.



Load Binder

Load Binders have an unfortunate way of getting lost, strayed, or stolen. No one knows this better than the man who buys them, for the cost of missing binders can mount into fancy figures.

To stop this disappearing act, the Canton Manufacturing Company, Canton, Ohio, developed a process to put the owner's name in the handle in raised letters. Large and small users report 50 to 100% savings by thus cutting off theft and loss. Now plainly identified as the owner's property, binders are far less apt to go astray.

Established national distributors sell the Canton line, but load binder users interested in the name on the handle process are asked to write the factory direct for information: Canton Manufacturing Company, 2410 13th Street N.E., Canton 5, Ohio.

Epifanes Marine Finish

Epifanes Dutch marine paints and varnishes are now being made in the United States—the first time outside of The Netherlands, it was announced today.

The newly-formed Epifanes Marine Finish Company, 17-12 Riverview Road, Fairlawn, New Jersey, states that United States manufacture of the world-famous boat and shore property finishes has effected price savings up to \$3 a gallon in this country. It is claimed to last two to three times as long as other marine paints and varnishes which do not contain the expensive ingredients of the Dutch formula.

Automatic Engine Alarm

Faulty water pumps, clogged intake pipe or other failures can cause overheating of your marine engine which often result in serious and costly damage. Oil pressure failure due to lack of oil or faulty oil pump can also bring about burned out bearings and needless repair bills.

To be warned whenever the temperature of your engine goes over 200 degrees, or your oil drops under 7 lbs. pressure, the *Sudbury Automatic Alarm* gives you a combination audible (buzzer) signal and a visual (flashing red light) signal. Forewarn you that something is wrong and needs attention. Details from Sudbury Laboratory, South Sudbury, Massachusetts.

Stainless Steel Coating

A new line of products now available under the trade name "Steelac" has come out of the research work done on Stainless Steel Coating. It is a use a vinyl plastic vehicle, the primary difference being that a charge of pigment makes possible the manufacture of all colors.

This tough type film is said to be impervious to moisture, resistant to most chemicals, and is odorless and non-toxic when dry. Especially recommended for maintenance of machinery, pipes, tanks, duct work and metal building materials, indoors and out. It can be sprayed, brushed or dipped. Manufacturer: Steelac Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Missouri.

EBB 'n FLOW

Portable Winch

A lightweight portable electric or gasoline powered winch with a capstan-type drum for critical control of loads has been announced.

Called the Stampco Gypsiwinch, the unit is designed as a multi-purpose hoist for fast, low-cost handling of materials in boatyards, industrial plants, warehouses and other such. Standard models are equipped with either electric or gasoline power units ranging in size from $\frac{3}{4}$ H.P. to $7\frac{1}{2}$ H.P. Two gripper type handles facilitate moving the hoist about in the job.

The unit is the first lightweight, portable winch to utilize the capstan principle, according to the manufacturer. In operation, the capstan permits accurate "spotting" of load, allowing the operator to "skid" the line by slacking off pressure while the capstan is rotating.

For information write St. Anthony Machine Products Co., 2424 East Franklin Ave., Minneapolis 6, Minn.



Tilter for Pouring

This new tilter was designed to meet the needs for a smaller, more simplified, less expensive unit suitable for handling 5 and $6\frac{1}{2}$ gallon containers. Prevents accidents caused by spilling, splashing and carelessness in pouring liquids. A chain is provided to hold the container in position when tilted.

The pouring spout assures a smooth flow without spurts or splashes. Made of acid-resistant rubber and plastic tubing for longer life. Fits openings from 1" to $1\frac{3}{8}$ ", with a flow capacity of slightly more than 1 gallon per minute. For complete information or trial order write to General Scientific Equipment Co., 2700 W. Huntingdon St., Philadelphia 32, Pa.

Large Herring, "Large Sardines"

Canners are permitted to can and label herring (*Clupea harengus*) over nine inches as "large sardines." Canners who have specifically requested an opinion from the U. S. Food and Drug Administration have received letters indicating that the Agency would not adversely criticize the labeling of herring as "large sardines" provided they are specifically labeled "large sardines" clearly and conspicuously together with the packing medium. This will be a temporary expedient until the U. S. Food and Drug Administration is able to hold a public hearing on the matter and establish a standard of identity for canned sardines.

Salmon Plantings

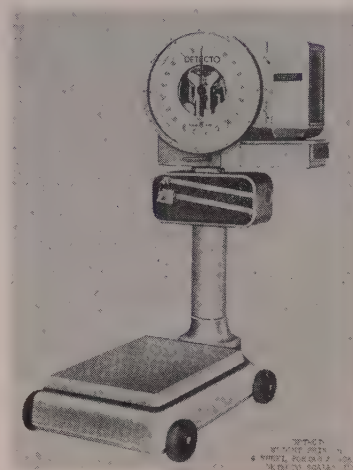
Plantings of hatchery raised salmon by the Department of Fisheries in 1953 will be the largest by number in 10 years, and the greatest in weight since the salmon hatchery system was founded on the Kalama river in 1895. Into Washington streams will go more than 56,000,000 fish to supplement natural production.

The release of reared fish—those whose survival chances have been improved by prolonged feeding in hatchery ponds—will be a record 32,820,000 fingerling and yearling salmon. The total includes 24,438,000 chinooks, also a record, and 7,577,000 silver salmon. Pond limitations will prevent an even greater output of reared stocks, which have been proved to yield substantially higher returns of harvestable salmon.

Cathodic Rust Protection

A new method of surface protection of steel and iron parts of boats, against the deteriorating effects of salt water and atmospheric conditions, has been put on the market by the Constad Laboratories, 120 West 28th St., New York 1, N. Y.

It is claimed that this product called Formula No. 50 offers the advantages of galvanizing for anti-corrosion treatment, without the disadvantages of costly dismantling and shipping charges. Reports of extensive tests are available on request to Constad Laboratories, 120 West 28th St., New York 1, N. Y.



Weight Printer Scale

The Detecto Weight Printer Scale shown above puts all weighing records in print—provides industry with a dependable means of stopping losses before they can occur.

By delegating the entire job of weight recording to the precision accuracy of this scale, the opportunity for human error in reading the dial chart or in recording that reading no longer exists. No special knowledge required to operate this Detecto unit. Wide range of ticket sizes printable. For further information, write The Howe Scale Company, Rutland, Vermont.

Total U. S. and Alaska Catch

The total catch of fishery products in the United States during 1952 amounted to 4.3 billion pounds (round weight), compared with 4.4 billion pounds in 1951. Of the 1952 catch, 35.3% went into the fresh and frozen fish trade, compared with 38.5% in 1951 and 34.6% in 1950.

Due to record catches of Menhaden, the byproducts and bait industries utilized 33.2% of the catch in 1952 as compared with 28.2% and 28.1% in 1951 and 1950, respectively.

The failure of the California pilchard (sardine) fishery reduced the amount of the 1952 catch processed into canned fish to 29.2% as against 31.0% in 1951 and 35.3% in 1950. The remaining 2% of the total catch in each of the years was cured.

SAMOA SHIPMENTS

CERTAIN questions have been raised regarding the status of American Samoa shipments of fishery products to the United States. Since an American business firm may lease the tuna cannery situated in American Samoa, the possibility of such shipments may develop.

In order to establish the status of such shipments and of fishery products landings at American Samoa ports by vessels of foreign registry, the Special Assistant to the Under Secretary of State requested an expression of opinion from the Commissioner of Customs. The latter's reply:

(1) "... Canned tuna brought into the United States from Samoa is not subject to customs duties because it is not imported from a foreign country ..."

(2) If legislation provided for a quota on fresh and frozen tuna imports into the United States, "it would not apply to imports into

American Samoa because American Samoa is not a part of the customs territory of the United States." However, "whether or not a quota on 'imports' of tuna would apply to shipments from Samoa of tuna landed there by a foreign country would depend on the answer to the question whether shipments from Samoa are 'importations' for tariff purposes. Since American Samoa is a possession of the United States, it is not a foreign country and shipments therefrom would not be importations into the United States, if the merchandise had actually been imported into Samoa as distinguished from passing through Samoa in transit ..."

(3) "Except as otherwise permitted by treaty or convention ... a Statute prohibits a foreign-flag vessel, whether documented as a cargo vessel or otherwise, from landing in a port of the United States its catch of fish taken on board on the high seas or fish products processed therefrom, or any fish or fish prod-

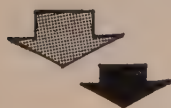
ucts taken on board such vessel on the high seas from a vessel engaged in fishing operations or in the processing of fish or fish products.

The Bureau is of the opinion that the statute does not apply to the landing of fish or fish products in a port of American Samoa. Accordingly, a Japanese flag mothership fishing vessel, whether proceeding as such or as a cargo vessel directed from fishing grounds on the high seas, is not prohibited thereby from landing in American Samoa freshly frozen tuna fish taken on the high seas, nor does such law prohibit a United States flag vessel from landing at American Samoa such a catch acquired on the high seas by direct transfer from a Japanese flag mothership."

Equipment Catalog

A new catalog features steel shelving, lockers and other storage and maintenance equipment. It also contains the popular joke column titled, "Heard in the Locker Room" which adds additional sparkle to Precision catalogs. Write Precision Equipment Co., 3712 N. Milwaukee Ave., Chicago 41, Illinois, for your copy.

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BOTTOMFISH.--Eastern and Western bottomfish interests are getting together on a request to the Tariff Commission for an escape-clause investigation of their industry under the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951.

The escape clause permits an increase in duties if imports under trade agreement pinch a domestic industry.

The appeal is an outgrowth of North Atlantic fishery meetings held in Washington, and other meetings by Western fisheries interests whose representatives have been calling on Rep. Thor C. Tollefson (R) Wash.

--O--

TUNA & TIDELANDS.--Rep. Bob Wilson (R) Calif., believes that the tide-lands oil bill, which turns off-shore oil rights over to California, Texas and other states, will not interfere with fishing rights off the states involved.

Wilson, who voted in favor of turning the oil rights over to the states, says that the bill "specifically reserves to the United States Government, as does the Constitution, all powers of regulation and control over said waters and lands needed for the conduct of international affairs."

Wilson's worry was that the bill might provide state jurisdiction ranging more than the accepted three-mile limit. After careful study of the Congress-approved bill, Wilson believes that this can't be done in Pacific waters.

He says that if the U.S. should modify the territorial sea policy, South American countries would do the same. This, in effect, would open the way for these countries to extend their territorial jurisdiction beyond three miles and exclude U.S. tuna boats from fishing in those areas.

Wilson put it to Congress this way:

"If the United States should modify in any respect its policy with respect to the breadth of territorial waters, that the proper breadth of the territorial sea is three miles measured from the low-water mark, then these claims (South American claims to extend their jurisdiction onto the high seas) would once more burst forth upon us and severely cripple, if not entirely incapacitate, the fisheries of this country--and also adversely affect our merchant marine, airlines and Navy."

--O--

GOV'T FISH INVESTIGATIONS.--The Interior Department is fighting to get back \$306,000 for fish explorations chopped out of the Fish & Wildlife Service's budget for the year beginning July 1. The economy invoked by the House-passed appropriations bill cuts down on some vital investigations work.

There is a good chance that the Senate may restore at least part

of the cut--for the Senate traditionally likes to spend more money than the House.

Here is what the House appropriation slash would mean if the Senate doesn't up it:

Operation of government exploration vessels, the John N. Cobb and the Oregon, will be limited and their crews cut; the Gear Development and Research Station in Florida will be closed; statistical office at San Pedro, Calif., will be shut down; Fish & Wildlife staffs of experts in fish economics, exports, imports and transportation and labor problems will be curtailed sharply; and the technological staff in Seattle and Ketchikan laboratories reduced.

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MAINE SARDINES.--Maine sardine canners are working on a plan to get a voluntary 20 per cent cutback from last year in the Maine sardine pack.

Maine canners are taking another leaf from the book of California people: They are trying to get Federal and State agencies to invoke a mandatory restriction on sardine fishing operations in eastern waters as a conservation measure. A similar curb is under consideration for California which would set up a mandatory two or three year moratorium on such fishing.

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SELF-HELP FOR TUNAMEN.--Here are some things government tuna experts say the tuna industry can do for itself to improve its position, while it is pushing for more government aid:

1. Canners should expand and improve their advertising efforts. A large, untapped market is seen among low income groups and in rural areas. Canners also might investigate the possibility of expanding the consumption of tuna by marketing new products such as tuna combined with other ingredients in ready-to-serve form.

2. Fishermen might well test newly located tuna grounds to find out if operating costs can be lowered. Experiments with longline methods of taking offshoort sub-surface stocks of tuna to determine the profitability of this method should be undertaken to prepare the industry for its use in the future.

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TUNA HELP FROM THE U.S.--These same experts say the government ought to undertake measures along the following lines:

1. Consider the setting up of an international commodity agreement to cover trade in tuna. Objectives would be to stabilize production, processing and trade, increase consumption, and make widest possible use of international tuna resources.

2. Set up a proper relationship between the various types of tuna and existing and possible tariffs.

3. Continue and strengthen tuna research program on bait, exploration of new tuna grounds, gear and experimental fishing, marketing, and provide funds to help solve problems caused by tuna imports.

Survey of Domestic Tuna Industry

(continued from page 17)

ate serious difficulties in actual fishing. Though most tuna are caught many miles off-shore, a significant amount is taken fairly close to the 3-mile limit in certain areas. Ecuador's enforcement of her 12-mile limit has caused inconvenience and added to the cost of tuna production in that area. Recent seizures of American tuna boats in controversial waters have resulted in the United States Government protesting to Ecuador this interference with the rights of American vessels on the high seas.

The recent fishing dispute involving Britain's challenge of Norway's method of fixing base lines from which to measure the width of the territorial sea, together with other adjustments of fishing zones by various countries, has focused interest directly on this problem. Recently Ecuador established a base line drawn directly between prominent points of her coast line which, in effect, extends the Ecuadorian claims of sovereignty far in excess of a 12-mile band for most of her continental coast.

The right of "innocent passage" as applied to fishing vessels has been involved in at least one recent seizure of an American tuna boat. Right of certain foreign vessels to navigate through the territorial sea of another country for the purpose of traversing that sea without entering inland waters, or of proceeding to or from inland waters, is a basic principle of international law. The United States position is that this right applies to fishing vessels as well as merchant ships.

Future of Foreign Fishing Areas

The future effects of territorial sea declarations and fishing regulations off Latin America involve some extremely confused and unsettled conditions. Also, political under-currents make interpretation hazardous since policies change with administrations and are extremely vulnerable to pressures and expediency.

It has been estimated that the U. S. tuna fleet spends \$2,500,000 annually for fishing permits in foreign waters. While there are no statistics available, mention should be made of the large amount of money spent for fuel, provisions, and recreation in the many ports. This sum is substantial and may exceed the amount

spent on fishing permits. Thus, American tuna fishing activities have provided a substantial source of income to these countries, which will have an important influence on future developments.

There has been a natural interest on the part of Latin Americans in the exploitation of the rich fishery resources that lie off their shores at certain seasons. Besides a desire to share in this source of wealth from the sea, apprehension over possible depletion of the fisheries has led to passage of restrictive fishing laws purportedly based on conservation.

Actually there is no scientific information available concerning either the tuna or bait populations which can be used as a basis of an intelligent conservation or management program. The desire and ability of these countries to capitalize on tuna production will undoubtedly play a major role in future fishery legislation.

Alternate Sources of Bait

Tuna are "seasonal" off each country, and to develop a full-time fishery, large vessels would be needed and this would entail fishing off the coasts of other countries at certain times. For a part-time tuna fishery to be successful, the fleet must be able to turn to other fishing activities in off seasons for which the vessels and crews would be suitable. This situation does not exist in many of these countries.

Attempts to develop local tuna industries utilizing direct American aid and technical know-how have been undertaken. Some have been unsuccessful due to insufficient capital, poor management, political influence, and the lack of a suitable local fishing fleet. The continuation of efforts to establish nationally-owned industries is uncertain and will depend upon degrees of success achieved.

Depending on the location of seasonal tuna grounds, certain bait resources vary in importance at different times of the year. While there is little likelihood that all Latin American tuna bait grounds will be closed to American fishermen, there is always the possibility that some of them may be, through natural or other causes. Although some regulations have been instituted for professed conservation reasons, there is

United States tuna boat operators,

no evidence of a general decline in the bait resource from over-fishing.

in backing up their claim that they are not depleting the bait stocks, have cited records to show that they are presently fishing in every bait area in which they have fished for the past 25 years. The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission has begun a study of the tuna and bait populations, seeking knowledge on which to base, if and when needed, recommendations for an effective management program.

It is estimated that approximately 50 per cent of the tuna bait is taken from Mexican waters, and that, if necessary, these grounds could supply the needs of the entire tuna fleet. There is considerable bait available in waters off southern California which could also be utilized to a much greater extent than at present, in case of emergency. This would entail certain problems in transporting the bait to the more southern grounds, but is definitely a possibility. However, getting bait exclusively from Mexico or California would cause considerable inconvenience and result in an increase in total running time, for the clippers sometimes need two or more loads of bait on a single cruise.

Certain experiments designed to find a substitute for live tuna bait offer encouraging possibilities. Experiments to develop gear for taking pelagic bait on the high seas may partially eliminate the importance of coastal bait grounds. Development of artificial bait fish is also being investigated.

Other possibilities lie in the field of electrical fishing and the utilization of sound impulses to arouse the feeding frenzy in tuna to the point where they will strike dead bait or artificial lures. Some of these possibilities are definitely encouraging, others may be rather remote, but they do indicate that tuna clippers may become wholly or partially free from their dependence on live bait supplies from waters of foreign countries.

Alternate Tuna Grounds

Expansion of the actual tuna fishing grounds reached the present southern limits of the fishery some 20 years ago, except for some seasonal fishing on the banks off northern Peru where United States fishermen began fishing three years ago. Areas which have been steadily fished

(Continued on page 28)

Fish and Shellfish Supplies

Fishery products will be plentiful in June, largely because of the heavy catches during this period when many of the major fisheries reach their summer level of volume. So says a May 18 report from the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Production of the otter trawl fisheries of both the Atlantic Coast and the Pacific Northwest will provide ample supplies for current consumption and, in addition, build up cold-storage stocks appreciably against the season of lower catches next winter. The halibut fishery of the Pacific Northwest will be producing at its maximum and the salmon fishery will be building up in volume. Many other fisheries, including those of the Great Lakes, will also contribute increasing supplies to domestic markets.

Listed below are the fresh and frozen fishery products which should be plentiful in the areas named, during June. These conditions are usually reflected also in distant regions for which these markets are the customary sources of such fishery products.

California: Sole, barracuda, salmon, rockfishes, crabs, abalone, clams, halibut.

Seattle: Halibut, salmon, lingcod, sole, rockfishes.

Chicago: Whitefish, lake trout, sheepshead, halibut, ocean perch, yellow pike, salmon, carp, chubs, buffalo, spiny lobster tails, cod, lake herring, haddock, yellow perch, catfish, lobsters.

Gulf Coast: Shrimp, crabs, crab meat, soft crabs, red snapper, catfish, mullet, sea trout.

Cold-storage holdings of fishery products on May 1, 1953, according to preliminary reports, were below those of a year ago. This situation is the reverse of that which has prevailed during the past year, when stocks have continuously exceeded those of the same date a year earlier. Nevertheless, the May 1 holdings, though lower than those of May 1, 1952, were considerably above those of the same date in 1951, and even further above the May 1 holdings of all previous years.

The total holdings of 109 million pounds on May 1, 1953, were about 4½ million pounds, or some 4 per

cent, below stocks of May 1, 1952, which were over 113½ million pounds. Holdings of salt-water fish, making up the bulk of the stocks, were almost exactly the same as those of a year earlier and stood at 84½ million pounds.

Halibut showed the greatest increase in stocks as compared with those of a year earlier, nearly 3 million pounds. Haddock fillets were up about 1¾ million pounds; spiny lobster tails about 1½ million pounds, and scallops well over a million pounds. Other products which showed significant increases were whitefish and mackerel. Total holdings of groundfish fillets, including ocean perch, were about 36 million pounds, as compared with about 33 million pounds a year earlier.

Shrimp, as in previous months, showed the greatest decrease of holdings as compared with those of a year earlier. Stocks of about 6 million pounds were about 10½ million pounds below those of May 1, 1952. Swordfish showed a decrease of nearly 2½ million pounds and ocean perch fillets a decrease of nearly 1¼ million pounds. Holdings of sea herring had declined about 1 million pounds.



Deep Water Explorations

Deep water explorations for Dover and petrale sole and large shrimp in commercial quantities off the Morro Bay-Santa Barbara coast will be a one-month project of the *N. B. Scofield*, a California Department of Fish and Game Research vessel.

The cruise has two main objectives: (1) a trawl survey of the region's mid and deep waters to determine if bottom fish and large shrimp exist in the commercial quantities that preliminary research has indicated; and (2) to experiment with new mid-water trawl gear using a single boat.

The California biologists expect to trawl at 500 fathoms and hope, with good weather conditions, to make a mile-deep drag. If successful, this will be the deepest drag in history.

New Association

Recently formed in Washington D. C., was the American Seafood Distributors Association, with membership limited to American firms distributing, handling or storing imported seafood products.

Announced purpose was "to combat higher protective tariffs on imported fish and seafoods, and assure needed supplies of imported fish fillets and other fishery products." Present headquarters of the Association are with its attorney as counsel, Raymond E. Steele, 917 Fifteenth St., Washington 5, D. C. President is Leo Weill, Fulton Fish Company, Inc., Louisville, Ky.

Utility Apron

A new Utility Apron is said to eliminate laundering expense for the life of the apron. Made from a new type of plastic, it is soft yet possesses exceptional tensile strength for long life durability and is easy to clean with a damp cloth.

This apron is 100% resistant to animal fats and oils; won't crack, won't peel; chemical and fire resistant. Literature from Utility Apron Company, 53 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4, Illinois.

Tuna Survey

(Continued from page 27)

for over 20 years are still producing record landings. Recent seaward expansion has led to tuna fishing as far as 200 miles or more from land.

Results of exploratory fishing by the Service's Pacific Oceanic Fisheries Investigations indicate that subsurface stocks of tuna extend abundantly in a band of equatorial waters for thousands of miles off the coasts of Central and South America. Further exploration may lead to a tuna fleet operating as far as one to two thousand miles from shore at no greater distances from California ports than the present southern limits of the fishery.

The adaptability of tuna boats and crews to long-line fishing will undoubtedly have an important bearing on further seaward expansion. In the event of closure of some waters to United States tuna fishermen (although entailing considerable inconvenience), there is evidence to indicate that sufficient stocks of tuna exist beyond 200 miles from shore to support the present industry.

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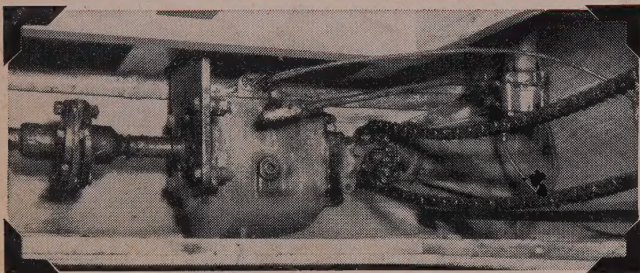
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San Diego, California

STANDARD ENGINEER'S REPORT

DATA	
LUBRICANT	RPM Gear Lubricant
UNIT	Fishing boat - "Jimmy Boy" Transmission & differentials
OPERATION	Hoisting nets
CONDITIONS	Heavy drag on gears, salt water
OWNER	Frank Iacono, San Pedro, Calif.

Wear cut in net-hoist gears under tough conditions!



THIS GEAR ASSEMBLY, lubricated with RPM Gear Lubricant, is used to operate the net-hoist on the Fish Boat, Jimmy Boy, owned by Frank Iacono, San Pedro, Calif. Located under the deck, the gear case is often completely surrounded by wet fish and dripping salt water. Since using RPM Gear Lubricant, however, there has been no appreciable gear or bearing wear of any kind.

HAULING IN SEVERAL TONS of fish every night is the job of this gurdy, here demonstrated by Mr. Iacono, who says, "We use RPM Gear Lubricant in both our net-hoist gears and the transmission on our engine, and never have trouble of any kind." Lubricant in the hoist gear assembly is changed about every six months. Rollers are used to help keep nets clear of gunwale.



REMARKS: Because RPM Gear Lubricant has very high oiliness qualities and stability, provides a tough lubricating film, it is especially valuable for the lubrication of all conventional gears in all types of installations. It is also recommended for bronze worm gears. (For hypoids of all kinds, RPM Multi-Service Gear Lubricant is recommended.)

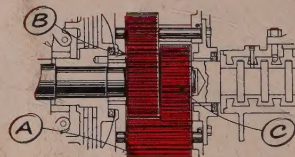


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THE JIMMY BOY is 37½ feet long with a 12 foot beam and is powered by a 3 cyl. GMC diesel. She fishes at night, mostly for mackerel and sardines.

How RPM Gear Lubricant reduces upkeep costs on marine gears



RPM Gear Lubricant in marine transmissions will prevent excessive bearing and gear wear. It comes in viscosity grades to meet all conditions.

- A. Contains foam inhibitor—prevents retention of air whipped into lubricant by gears and building up pressure.
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